

Lab 02

ROS Basics

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Agenda

Week 02, Friday, March 1

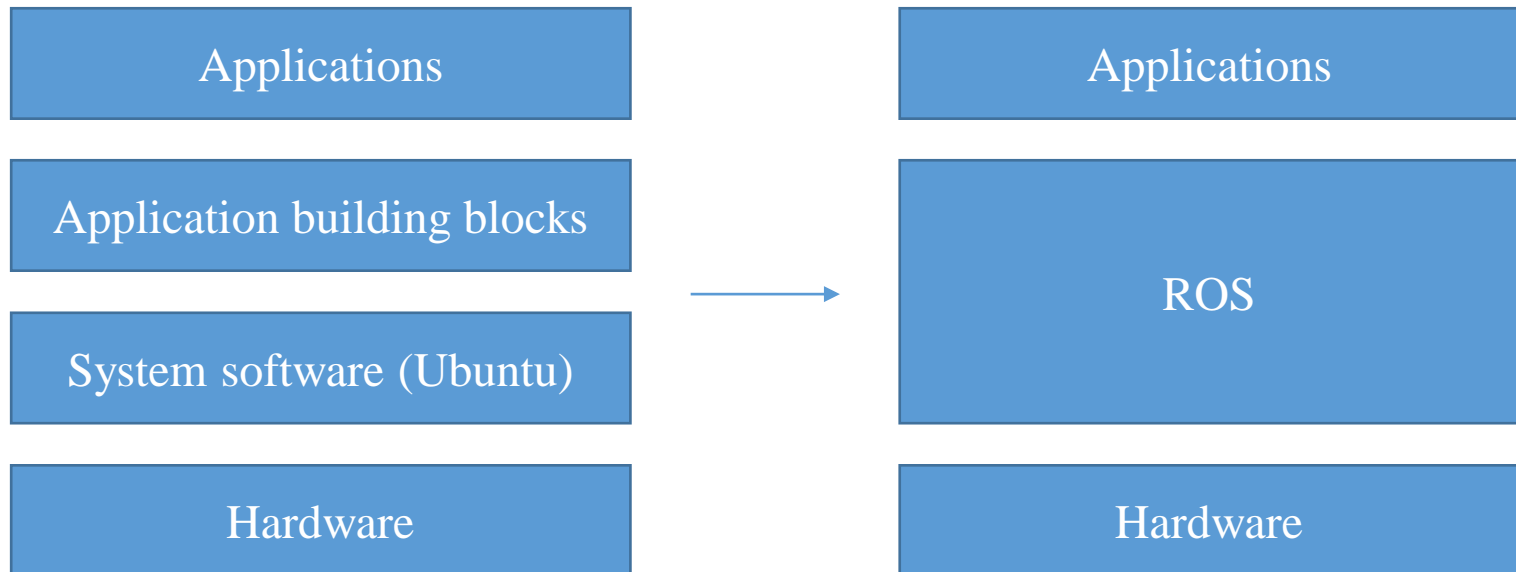
- ROS Basics
 - ROS Architecture
 - ROS File System
 - ROS Computation Graph & Communication
 - ROS tools
 - Homework



ROS Architecture

Comparison: the robotics ecosystem

- ROS is a middle layer

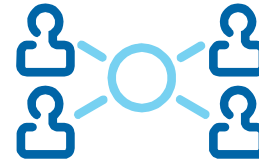


ROS Architecture

Conceptual Levels of Design

- **ROS Community:**

ROS Distributions, Repositories



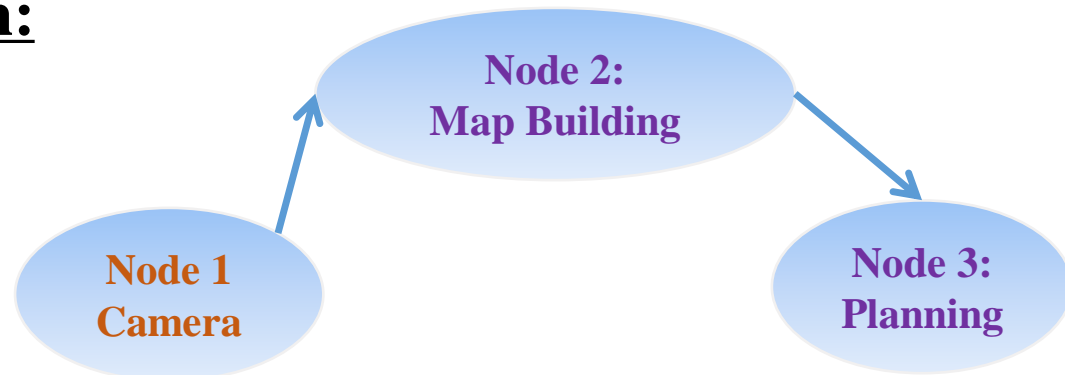
- **File-system level:**



ROS Tools for managing source code, build instructions, and message definitions.

- **Computation Graph:**

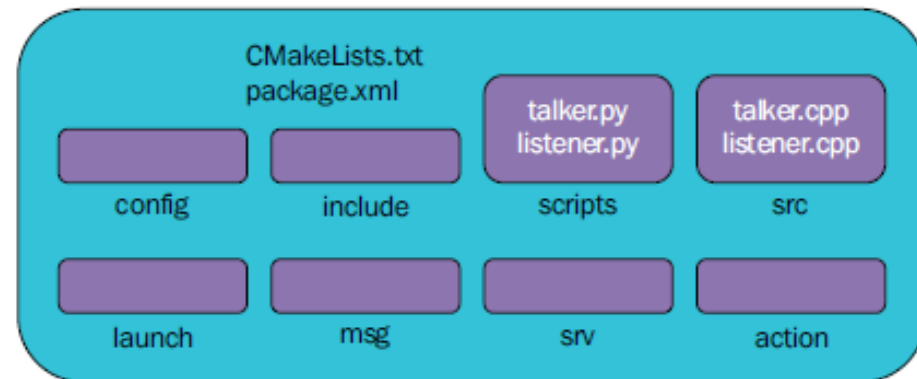
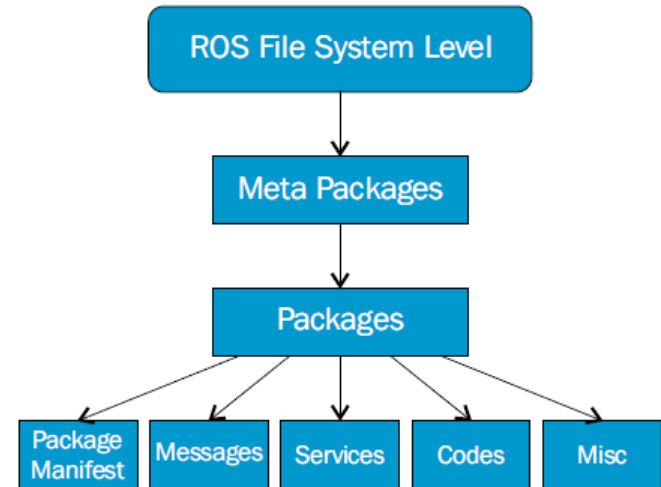
Peer-to-Peer Network of ROS nodes (processes).



ROS File System

ROS Packages

- ROS software is organized into *packages*.
 - **Package Manifests**: Manifests (package.xml) provide metadata about a package, including its name, version, description, license information, dependencies.
 - **Message (msg)**: Message descriptions, define the data structures for messages sent in ROS.
 - **Service (srv)**: Service descriptions, define the request and response data structures for services in ROS.
 - **Codes**: C++/Python source codes.



ROS File System

Catkin Build Tools and ROS workspace

- ***catkin*** is the ROS build system to generate executables, libraries, and interfaces.
 - We suggest to use the ***Catkin Command Line Tools***
 - Installation: `$sudo apt-get install python-catkin-tools`
- A ROS Workspace is simply a set of directories in which a related set of ROS code lives.
 - Create a ROS workspace: `$mkdir -p ~/catkin_ws/src`
 - Add a ROS package under /catkin_ws/src: `$git clone`
 - Build a ROS package: `$cd.. $catkin build`
 - Set the environment variable: `$source ~/catkin_ws/devel/setup.bash`

ROS File System

Catkin Build Tools

The catkin workspace contains the following spaces

Work here



src

The *source space* contains the source code. This is where you can clone, create, and edit source code for the packages you want to build.

Don't touch



build

The *build space* is where CMake is invoked to build the packages in the source space. Cache information and other intermediate files are kept here.

Don't touch



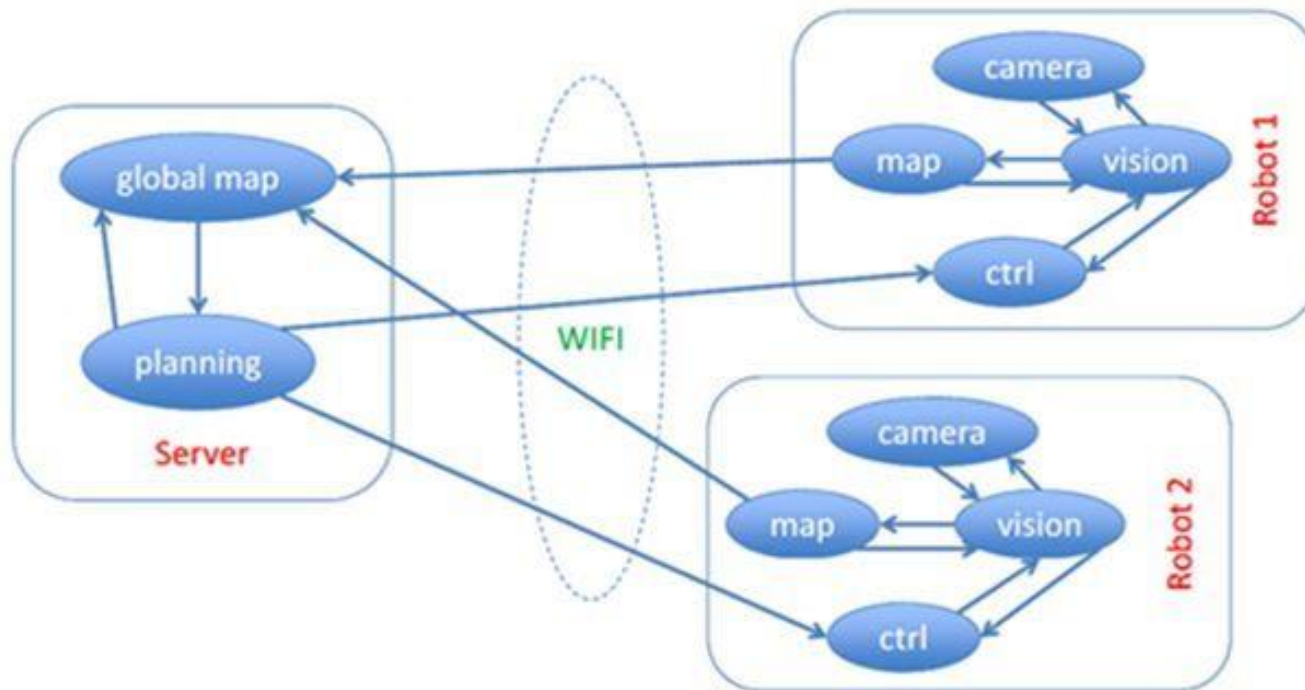
devel

The *development (devel) space* is where built targets are placed (prior to being installed).

ROS Computation Graph

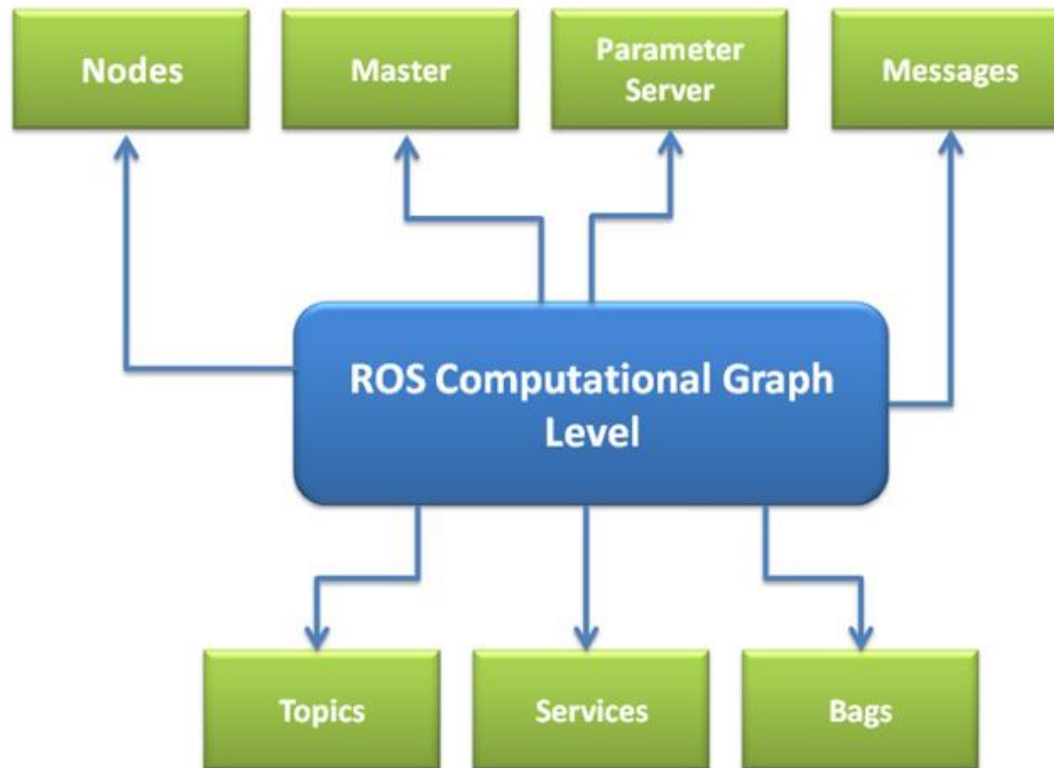
Overview

- The *Computation Graph* is the peer-to-peer network of ROS processes that are processing data together.



ROS Computation Graph

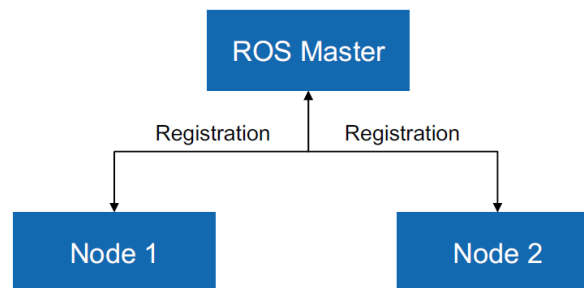
- The basic Computation Graph concepts of ROS are nodes, master, parameter server, messages, services, topics and bags.



ROS Computation Graph

ROS Master & Node

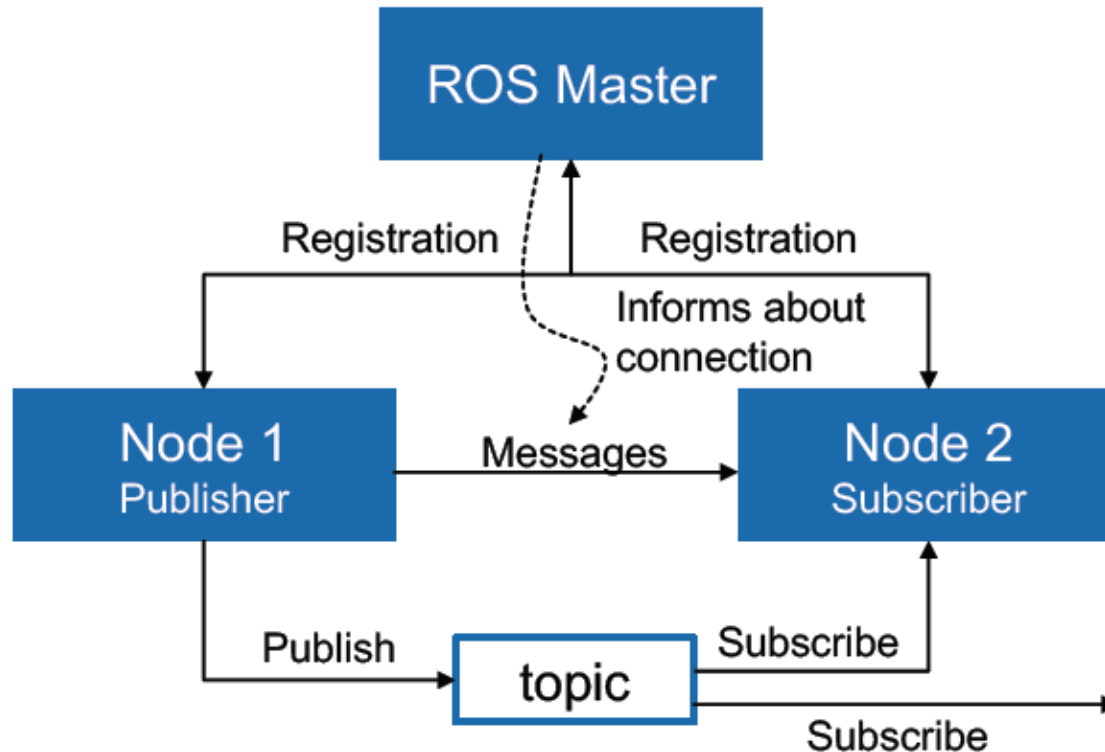
- ROS *Master* manages the communication between nodes
- ROS *node* is a single-purpose, executable program individually compiled, executed, managed and organized in *packages*
- Every node registers at startup with the master
- Start a master: `$roscore`
- Run a node: `$roslaunch package_name node_name`



ROS Computation Graph

ROS Topic

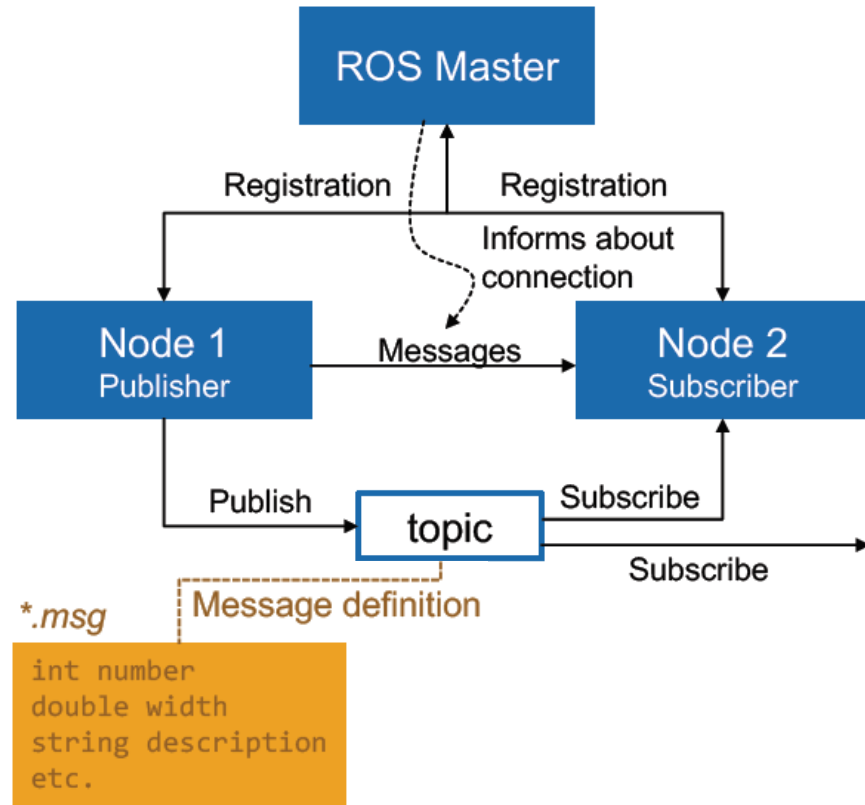
- ROS *topics* are named buses in which ROS nodes exchange messages. Topics can publish and subscribe.



ROS Computation Graph

ROS Message

- ROS message is data structure defining the type of a topic
- Comprised of a nested structure of
 - integers
 - floats
 - booleans
 - strings
 - arrays of objects
- Defined in *.msg files



ROS Message

Some typical message defined in ROS

geometry_msgs/Point.msg

```
float64 x
float64 y
float64 z
```

sensor_msgs/Image.msg

```
std_msgs/Header header
uint32 seq
time stamp
string frame_id
uint32 height
uint32 width
string encoding
uint8 is_bigendian
uint32 step
uint8[] data
```

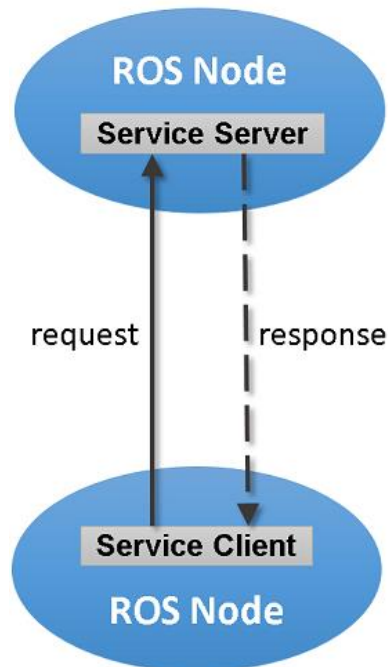
geometry_msgs/PoseStamped.msg

```
std_msgs/Header header
uint32 seq
time stamp
string frame_id
geometry_msgs/Pose pose
  geometry_msgs/Point position
    float64 x
    float64 y
    float64 z
  geometry_msgs/Quaternion orientation
    float64 x
    float64 y
    float64 z
    float64 w
```

ROS Computation Graph

ROS Service

- The ROS services are a type request/response communication between ROS nodes.
- An example service description format is as follows:



PickPlace.srv

```
# request
std_msgs/String object_name
geometry_msgs/Pose pick_pose
---
# response
bool success
```



BionicDL-CobotLearning-Project1_PickPlace.srv.html

ROS tools

roslaunch

- ***launch*** is a tool for launching multiple nodes (as well as setting parameters)
- Are written in XML as *.launch files
- Start a launch file from a package:

`$roslaunch package_name file_name.launch`

! Attention when copy & pasting code from the internet

talker_listener.launch

```
<launch>  
  <node name="listener" pkg="roscpp_tutorials" type="listener" output="screen" />  
  <node name="talker" pkg="roscpp_tutorials" type="talker" output="screen" />  
</launch>
```

! Notice the syntax difference for self-closing tags:
<tag></tag> and <tag/>

- **launch**: Root element of the launch file
- **node**: Each `<node>` tag specifies a node to be launched
- **name**: Name of the node (free to choose)
- **pkg**: Package containing the node
- **type**: Type of the node, there must be a corresponding executable with the same name
- **output**: Specifies where to output log messages (screen: console, log: log file)

ROS tools

rosparam

- Nodes use the *parameter server* to store and retrieve parameters at runtime.
- The *rosparam* tool enables command-line setting and getting of parameters as well as loading and dumping *parameter server* state to a file.
 - set parameter: `$ rosparam set parameter_name value`
 - get parameter: `$ rosparam get parameter_name`
 - load parameters from file: `$ rosparam load config.yaml`
 - list parameter names: `$ rosparam list`

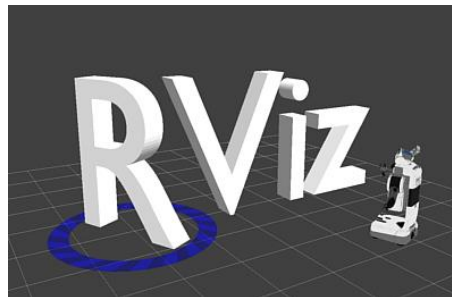
config.yaml

```
camera:
  left:
    name: left_camera
    exposure: 1
  right:
    name: right_camera
    exposure: 1.1
```


ROS tools

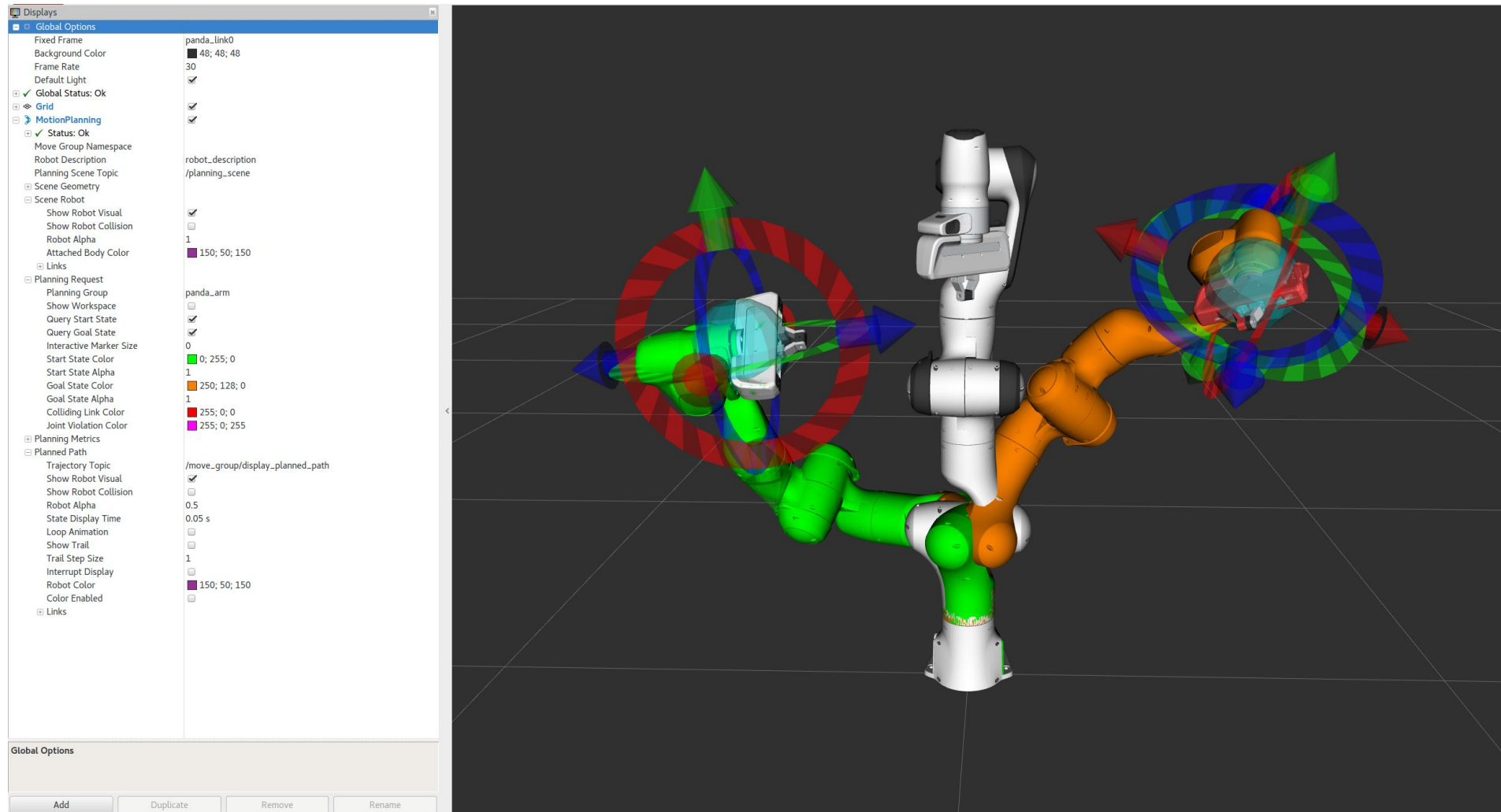
Rviz

- **RViz** (or rviz) stands for ROS Visualization tool
 - Visualize any type of sensor data being published over a ROS topic like camera images, point clouds, ultrasonic measurements, Lidar data, inertial measurements, etc.
 - Visualize live joint angle values from a robot and hence construct a real-time 3D representation of any robot.
 - Interactive tools to publish user information
 - Save and load setup as RViz configuration



RViz

Visualize live joint angle values



RViz

Visualize sensor data

The screenshot displays the RViz (Robot Visualization) interface. The central 3D view shows a point cloud of a scene, colored by height (z-axis) using a rainbow gradient from blue at the bottom to red at the top. A white, irregularly shaped object is visible in the center of the point cloud. The interface includes several panels:

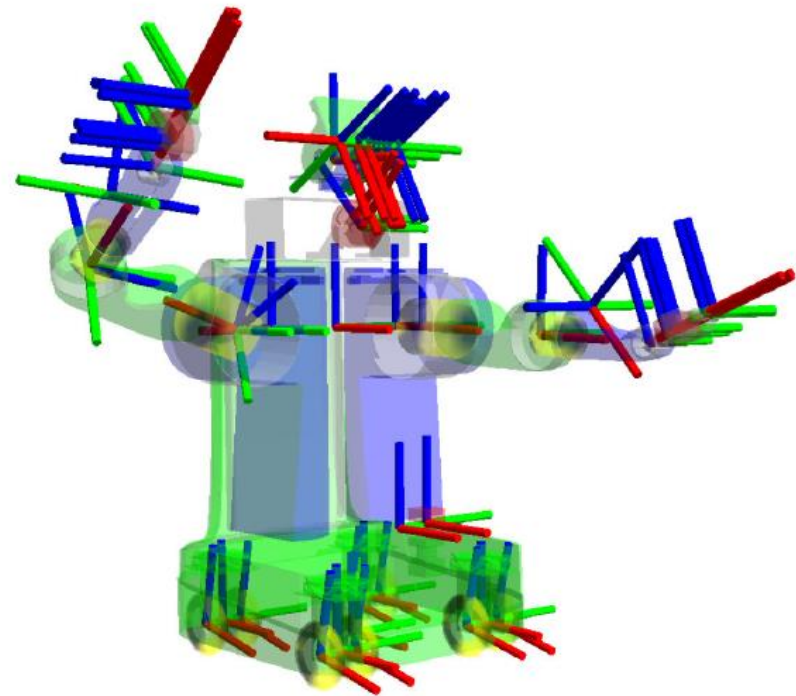
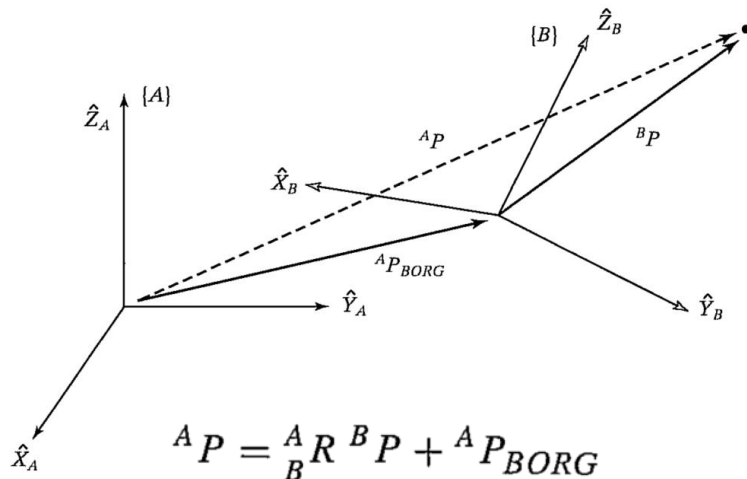
- Displays:** Lists available displays such as Global Options, Grid, PointCloud2, MarkerArray, and Map. The 'camera_link' display is selected.
- Views:** Shows the current view settings, including 'Orbit (rviz)' and 'Zero'.
- Time:** Displays ROS Time (1488650375.67), ROS Elapsed (4990.88), Wall Time (1488650375.95), and Wall Elapsed (4990.95).
- Topic:** Shows the 'nav_msgs::OccupancyGrid' topic to subscribe to.

At the bottom, there is a control bar with a 'Reset' button and instructions: 'Left-Click: Rotate. Middle-Click: Move X/Y. Right-Click/Mouse Wheel: Zoom. Shift: More options.'

ROS tools

tf

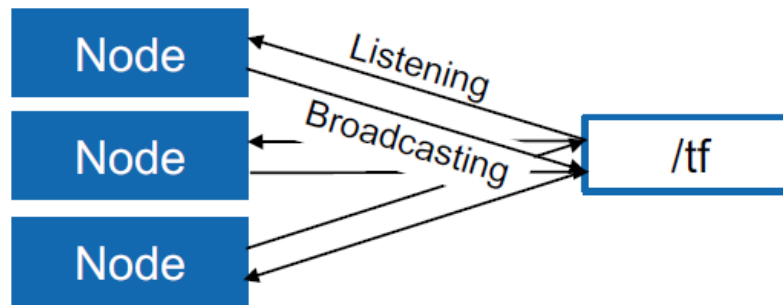
- ***tf*** is a ros tool for coordinate transformation
- Robot has many frames and coordinates, which are moving
- Where is the gripper relative to the arm?



tf

What does it do?

- Tool for *keeping track* of coordinate frames over time.
- *Maintains* relationship between coordinate frames in a tree structure buffered in time.
- Lets the user *transform* points, vectors, etc. between coordinate frames at desired time.
- Implemented as publisher/subscriber model on the topics /tf and /tf_static.



tf

How to use tf tools?

Command line

Print information about the current transform tree

```
> rosrun tf tf_monitor
```

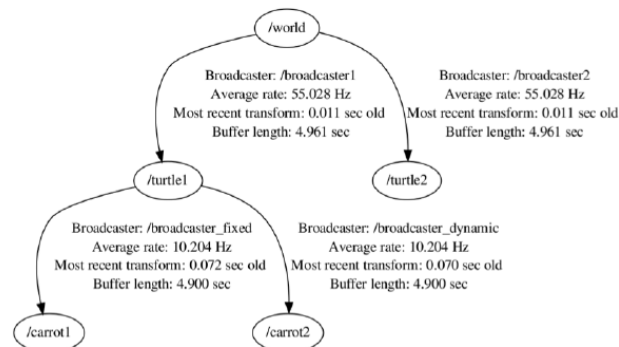
Print information about the transform between two frames

```
> rosrun tf tf_echo  
source_frame target_frame
```

View Frames

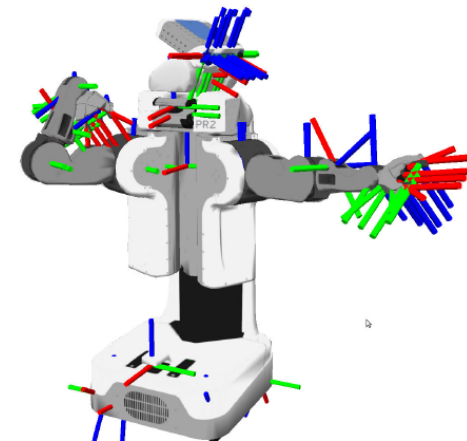
Creates a visual graph (PDF) of the transform tree

```
> rosrun tf view_frames
```



RViz

3D visualization of the transforms



Homework

- Review the concepts covered in this lab session.
- Get familiar with the structure and codes for Project1:
Simulate A Picking Robot in Gazebo
 - Codes and instructions can be found at
 - <https://github.com/ancorasir/BionicDL-CobotLearning-Project1>
sophie.fwan@hotmail.com
 - Project 1 due in week 4 (March 17).

Thank you!

Prof. Song Chaoyang

- Dr. Wan Fang (sophie.fwan@hotmail.com)

